people are subject to the Union and laws. If ont of the Union, there was no right to enforce. Mr. LATHAM then said: It's not my purpose to Mr. IATHAM then said: It's not my purpose to address the Sena, cat this time upon the pending resolution. I rise to consect a fulse impression upon the pending resolution. I rise to consect a fulse impression upon the public notad. I have seen published in several of the lending journals of the country statements as to the attitude of Colficenia in the peacest ceirs. It has been said and is believed by many, that in the event of the save soin of several Saites of the Union, California would avail hereaff of the opportunity to declare her own independence, and in conjunction with other territory on the Parific, form a Pacific Republic. Mr. President, there is not a word of truth in this idea, and it does great injunitie to the people of that State. This Union great injunice to the people of that State. This Union has no more loyal subjects than the people of California has no more loyal subjects than the people of California, and out of her half-million population I believe there are not many for Disculon in any chape. California will remain in the Union as it is and as it may be; and if, as it seems now to be concluded, the control Sates withdraw from the Union, and are eventually followed by all the Southern Sanes. California, I am certain, will still remain with the Great West and the North with whom also is identified. In all, I am certain, will still remain with the Great West and the North, with whom she is identified. In addressing this body, upon the 16th of last April, I put forward the iden of a Pacific Republic upon the dissolution of the existing Union. I am satisfieds upon more mature reflection, to say the least I was premature for, whatever, may be my ewn opinion of the right or wrong of the presen agitating question, a question on which California has no present or vital interest. I feel it my bounden duty to thus give, not only my own opinion, but as one of her representatives to state what I believe to be the voice of her majority. There is but one thing which will or can alienate the affections of the people of the Pacific from the Union as it is or as it may be, and that is a follure to give them a Pacific rallroad, and until it is completed, even and mail facilities. Upon this question they are clamorous, urgent, ununinous, and shive the North and great West are thoroughly committed to the material idea, their legality cannot be questioned. I shall, Mr. President, at some future day, with the indulgence of the Seante, submit a few reasons for the southers, and she had a properly the seante, submit a few reasons for the southers, and she had a properly and the cameral indea, their legality cannot be questioned. I shall, Mr. President, at some future day, with the indulgence of the Seante, submit a few reasons for the southers, and she camera had a properly and the camera the properly condition of the camera had a properly and the camera the properly condition of the camera had a properly and the camera had President, at some future day, with the indulgence of the Serate, submit a few reasons for this opinion, and also allude to the present condition of the country, but not until other Senators, who rank me in age experience, and wisdom, are heard.

A message was here received from the President through his Private Secretary.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (S. Am., Ky.) then upoke forten minutes in favor of the Union, in an inaudible and feeble voice.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) part obtained to the

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) next obtained the floor. The said he held the copy of a letter which looked to the present distracted state of affairs. It is the copy of a private letter writen by Gen. Jackson on May 1, 1833, to the Rev. A. J. Crawford. It is as follows:

"I have had a laborious tok here but un liberation is dead, and its accors and courtiers will only be remembered by the people was reduced to 5 percent for the benefit of the South. Mr. Chay's bill takes it up, and choses it with wholess at 30 per cent, reduces it gradually down to 20 per cent and there it is to remain, and bit. Calbour and all the notifiers agree to the principle. The cash duty and home valoration will be eval to filteen percent more, and after the year 1842 you will say on course woodens thirry five per cent. If this is not pracetion, I came a miderature. Therefore the lariff was the only prefer and disturbed and Southern Confederacy the real object. The next prefer will be the region of the Slavery question.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to say: Thus inspired, Jackson was able to indge of the present, and discern the functe. The tariff, in his opinion, was a prefer of the functe. The tariff, in his opinion, was a prefer of distintion. It all now belongs to history, nor can the facts be concealed.

the facts be conscaled.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Dem., La.) asked whether the

Mr. BENJAMIN (Dem., La.) asked whether the intent of the amendment was to vindicate an opinion on the part of the gentleman offering it, whether it was the intention to employ force against the State?

Mr. KING—The sentiment of my State is that the Union shall be preserved. I believe Secession is another name for insurrection and robellion. I believe this Government cannot peaceably be dissolved, because I believe a good body of the people are attached to it and will preserve it. This resistance to the laws will meet the penalty which the law will inflet.

Mr. BENJAMIN asked whether it was his intent to reduce a State to submission.

Mr. BEAGAMIN asked whether it was also intent to Induce a State to submission.

Mr. DIXON (Rep., Conn.), said: I certainly did not understand my colleague to refer to the fact that the Democratic party now are and long have been in the Democratic party now are and long have been in power in this Government, in any partisan or offensive sense, but only as a fact of history. But whatever our differences of opinion are as to the causes of the present troubles, the great trouble is apparent. We cannot, either as partisans or as patriots, shut our eyes to the great truth, that noting le a than the disruption of the Government is the peril to which we are now exposed. It is useless to inquire which section of country would sufter most or suffer longest. It is enough for us to know that every portion will suffer long and suffer deeply. It is enough for us to know that a dissolution of this Union, for whatever cause and however brought about, would not be only a great event, but in its effects on the race of mankind the great calamity of the age.

M.I. President: The public mind is aroused to a perception of the fact of existing danger to the Government at the precise moment when we have just passed through a Presidential election. Hence, it may be supposed the result of this elaction is a cause, wherear, it is only an occasion. The cause lies deeper. In a very short time, a crisis differing only from the present in is only an occasion. The came lies deeper. In a very short time, a crisis differing only from the present in the occasioning of its happening would have occurred the occasioning of the candidates for the Presidency at the recent election had been chosen. The controversy on the subject of African Slavery which has been going on several years, between the Northern and Southern on several years, between the Northern and Southern portions of this country, has now reached a point where its honorable and rightful adjustment is to be consented to by the people of both sections. It seems to be indispensable to the continuance of the Government in its present form. The election of Mr. Lincoln has hastered the critical day; his defent could only have postponed it. In saying this I don't intend to say whether one section of the country is at fault more than another; whether both are equally at fault, or whether the blame is wholly on one side. Criminations and recriminations are now useless, nay, dangerous. If it be insticus are now useless, may, dangerous. If it be possible, the first thing should be to restore the fratepossible, the first thing should be to exist, and may not spirit which once existed, ought to exist, and may still exist. How shall this be done? I know no other still exist, How should like be done? still exist. How shall this be done? I know no other mode than by cheerfully and honestly assuring to every section of the country North and South, its just constitutional rights. No section ought to other less. And what are these Constitutional rights? That is the subject to be considered in a spirit of confidence, mutual good will, and furthermore, in a spirit of devotion to the Union, for the preservation of which my constituents are ready to make any soutifies which a reasonable man can ask or an honorable man grant consistently with prhecibe. In this spirit I shall need this great question, and in do ing so I believe I shall be suit ined by an immense majority of my constituents. It done shall show that I am wrong in this belief, I shall instantly cease to represent them in this Senate. Sir, if this spirit could prevail in our councils how different instantly would be the condition of the country? Whether it shall prevail or not depends whelly on that Great Power which modelles all laws and Constitutions. The thinking intelligent public mid of the varion, the people under God must save this Union if it is to be saved. Politicians cannot do it. The people are now learning sales they now a brought them release to believe before. ticians cannot do it. The peorle are now learning what they never brought themselves to believe before, what they never brought themselves to believe before, and trev alone must apply the remedy. What I may be willing to do, or what the Senate may be willing to do, will avail nothing unless sustained by the intelligence and conscience of the people. If the cylls of disunion and civil war can be greeted by the perpetuation of the Government in its present form, these confederated States will continue to be bound together in electral union by the golden chain of mutual advantage. But the danger is that anger and precipitation on the one side, and blind incredulty on the other, will involve in ruin the anger and precipitation on the one side, and blind av-eredulity on the other, will involve in ruin the happiest people and best government on the globe. Should this be so, bislory will record the fact that the people of the United States were inca-pable of self-government. There is one word more, There is a class of men at the North, and perhaps at the South, small in numbers and influence, who assume that the present controversy is a conflict, as they say, of two civilizations; that it cannot be reconciled; that Friedom or Slavery must now perish. The great body of those whom I represent do not thus believe. We believe there is no conflict of the systems of labor in the different States, which is incompatible with the Peaceful existence of our Union. We still believe the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States may still revolve in harmonious apteres, and that if the quantion of Slavery is to destroy the Union, it will be because the stayersen of the day, are incompetent to the task. that the present controversy is a conflict, as they say, of two civilizations; that it cannot be reconciled; that

the statement of the day are incompetent to the task.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) replied—I can't vote
for the resolution. Things have reached a crisis, and
there is only one way to terminate it, and that is for there is only one way to terminate it, and that is for the North to reverse its whole course of policy. The Southern States, having demained of a chance, have proceeded in the only mode left them to vindicate tocir rights. I don't believe there is any hope of reconcidination. I toc no evidence to be a hope upon. I tocate the countries of the Committee was framed. But there is one consideration. I to not be not a to hope upon it who represent no body, not even then need upon it who represent no body, not even then need upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body, not even then appeared upon it who represent no body not even then appeared upon it who represent no body not even the n erown our arms not until we have emanel ated last slave. There is the word disjusted as

. PUGH (Dem., Otio) said that after severty. The Pacific is indeed represented—no thanks to years of experience and prosperity major this form of powerier. It was Hobson's choice, because there is no representative here from California, though Mr. Lincoln, by the drantor in the rolls of his expo-

advantages that men have for aslf-government, are unable to compromise their differences in an honorable manner. What hope is there for free government anywhere? The Senator from Georgia has pronounced a columny, and the Senator from New-Hampshirewanted to see whether Mr. Buchanan would or would not send Federal cohorts to South Carolina. If Mr. Buchanan dates that waile President of the United States, I will impeach him at the bar of the Senate. What would Carolina be worth to you to-morrow if brought cantive in chains? If she can't be held in bonds of love let her go. It is bost to call delegates of all the States to see whether they can't lay down more wide the foundations of the Can-

Scuator from Ohio and myself, he for the Republicaus and I for the Democrats, we would settle the question before the enn goes down. (Laughter.)

Mr. HALE—It seems the newspapers greatly misrepresent what I say. He says I said I wanted to wait on Mr. Buchanan and ask him to send an army down to corree South Carolina.

Mr. PUGH—I said I saw it so stated.

Mr. HALE—I never said so. I never had an idea of Mr. Buchanan sending an army down to South Carolina. I believe, instead of rending an army to South Carolina, he would get on his kneed before the people of that State, and her them for God's sake not to force of that State, and beg them for God's eake not to force him to do so before the 4th of March. [Laughter] This is the position I believe that Mr. Buchanau occu-

Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.)-I shall vote for the resolutions, but with the idea that it is not possible for Corgress to do anything to reach the dangers with which we are surrounded. One Senator has styled this crisis an insurrection, and said war will come out this crisis an insurrection, and said war will come out of it. It may seen arrive, when it will be necessary for American distance to determine whether the execution of the Federal laws in a separate Confederacy be directs of rebellion or war. I fear the day will come; but sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.)—At this moment the symptoms of decay are shown.

Mr. HALE moved the Senate adjourn. Carried, and at 5:23 p. m. adjourned.

and at 5:23 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The motion to excure Mr. Hawkins from service on the Select Committee of thirty-three, to take into con-ideration the perilous condition of the country,

. HAWKINS (Dem., Fla.) further explained why he did not wish to serve on the Committee. had been guided by his own ideas as to what wa had been guided by his own ideas as to what was appropriate on this occa-ion. The solution of the question, and the conclusion, being so simple, he acted entirely on his own responsibility. It was true that, after he had marked out his course, he asked the opinion of the great majority of the extreme Southern members, and t'ey, with one or two exceptions, agreed with him. By virtue of the powers intrusted to him, with him. By virtue of the powers intrusted to him, he might act on a Committee under circumstances different from those now existing, but he could not now do so, as Florida has initiated measures for a State Convention on the 3d of January, and will take such steps as will be compatible with her dignity and honor. It was true that the population of Florida had been retarded by untoward circumstances. She is numerically weak, but for that she is not the less sovereign, and is entitled to all the rights and immunities of the other but for that she is not the less sovereign, and is entitled to all the rights and immunities of the other sovereign States. Florida cannot be forced to remain in the Union, if she wants to go out. Such an attempt would be related by ten times the number of Federal troops marched against her. The Southern States are pledged to do it. Virginia stands pledged not to see a sovereign State coerced, if she thinks the time has arrived when her bonor and safety require her to go out of the Union. Florida, he repeated, is determined to settle for herself, and in her own way, the mode and manner of redress, without trusting to Congressional compremises, which have never been productive of peace and harmony. The component parts of this Committee minner of redress, without trusting to Congressional compromises, wi teh have never been productive of peace and harmony. The component parts of this Committee were peculiarly unfortunate and ill-advised. If the Speaker had consulted his own judgment and the honest dictates of his pure and manly heart, he (Mr. Hawkins) believed the material of the Committee would have been very different. No Democratic member from the North-West is on the Committee. The interests of that section have been singularly ignored. The material of the Committee is most incongruous and betrogeneus, and, as a sample of others, be did not believe that the appointment of Mr. Davis of Maryland was fair and appropriate. Maryland, at the last ression of her Legislature, passed a resolution denouncing that gentleman, more particularly for voting for Mr. Pennington for Speaker, and by that vote constituting him the pre-iding officer of this House. The people of Maryland, as well as of the entire South, assumed this ground, namely: that every Southern man who thus voted for Speaker was a traitor to that section, and that vote is also regarded as in opposition to Slavery.

Mr. BELGGS (in explanation) said that his vote for

section, and that vote is also regarded as in opposition to Slavery.

Mr. BRIGGS (in explanation) said that his vote for Mr. Penrington was not given for the object the gentleman attributed, namely, onposition to any section, but as a national vote for a national man.

Mr. HAWKINS—I was speaking of Southern men.

Mr. BRIGGS—I beg parden.

Mr. HAWKINS—If you were not an Alexander, I am satisfied you would be a Diozenes. He proceeded to say that Maryland, being a noble State, will be true to ber destiny when the proper time arrives. Mr. Davis is not a proper representative of Maryland. The appointment of the Committee is a constructive frand; as some persons believe it is a great parificator, to heal our wounds and produce a political millenium. The effect, if carried out, would be to demoralize and degrade the South. He was sorry the proposition came from one of the noble sons of the South. The Republicans have no idea of the South. The Republicans have no idea of yielding anything. It was ridiculous to try to stop the Slavery agrintion. The only man who is authorized to speak for Mr. Lincoln is Senator Trumbull, who says the interpretation of the Presidential election is, that his Administration will be on the side of Freedem, meaning thereby opposition to Slavery. He (Hawkine) might be called a Cataline, but be wished to utter a few words of warning. He would tell the North, speaking by the book, Miei sippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina are certain to seceds from the Union. Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas are sure to follow.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) rose and addressed the House. He said—Sir: Inasmuch as I am

dressed the House. He said—Sir: Inasmuch as I am compelled by the rules of the House to vote upon the compelled by the rules of the House to vote upon one question of exensing the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Hawkins) from serving upon this Committee, I desire, in a few words, to assign my own reasons for the vote I shall give. With many of the reasons assigned by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Hawkins) I, as a reasonatative from one of the Free States of this sentative from one of the Free States of this n, have nothing to do; but there are considerations which impel me, as such representative, to vote for the motion to excuse. It is idle, Sir, to attempt to cerece a gentleman to serve upon this Committee who assigns such reacons as the gentleman from Florida nasigus such reasons as the gentleman from Florida has given; and in justice to him and to his State, but above all, to the very purpose of the Committee itself, I cannot so vote. It is simply unreasonable to begin propositions for peace and reconciliation by attempting to compel the members of this House to serve upon a Committee mised for the very purpose of peace and conciliation. What prospect, in God's name—and I speak it reverently—is there of any final settlement when you me thus obliged to begin with compulsion to fill—p this Committee? I pass by without comment the consideration, pressed by the gentleman from Florida that this proposition of a Committee might with fur the consideration, pressed by the gentlemon from Flor-ida, that the proposition of a Committee might with fur more propriety and effect have come from the Republi-can party in this House—1 at party which has just trican party in this frause—I is barry which has loss or implied in the election which is the culminating point of all our controversies, and of the dangers which surround as, and that, with great boner to himself, and with great and southing go dit might have been to the whole country, full of alarm and excitement now. The gentleman who is the Chairman of this Committee, distinguished for his age, his experience, the elequence, his moderation, to say nothing of his po-sition as the leader of that party, might have assumed the responsibility of taking the initiative in that goal

work of reconciliation and reconstruction, which alone can save us now, instead of allowing is to be devolved upon the remesentation of that particular spot, at Harper's Ferry, which abolition madness and fanaticism selected as the weakest point of assault, along the entire shyubolding borders of of assault, along the entire shveholding borders of this Confederacy. I pass by, also, the combersom construction of the Committee, with the renark that a consed never fights, and a committee of thirty-three members will never agree upon anything—at least not a committee so weak, so diffused, so did not, as to be altimately jundequate to the solution of the greatest, gravest, and most difficult and perplaying querion ever presented in modern history. I will not say as much, Sir, as the possibility that all the labors of this committee may all end in nothing, and in worse than nothing; nor will I even remark, as the goultman has slowe, upon the peculiar position of this comof this committee may all end in nothing, and in worse than nothing; nor will I even remark, as the goult-man has done, upon the peculiar position of this committee, in having men placed upon it who represent no-body, not even themselves, or who are possibility odious and distasteful to the section from which they come, and are those cribulated far more to embarrass and defeat than to advance the avowed purpose for which the Committee was framed. But there is one consideration, with will absolutely preclude use from value to gone far enough. There is not one situale representa-tive of the Democratic party upon this Committee from the fixteen Free Stutes east of the Rocky Mozotains,

nents, was contled to terme the vote of that Sinte. The intelligent and excellent gentleman from Oregon (Mr. Stont) is upon the Committee, because he is so unfortunate as to have no cellegue; though, to tell the truth, I should not have been surprised to have seen that gentleman supplanted by Horace Greeley, or possibly by the gentleman from Mussachusetts (Mr. Thayer), though I think perhaps that member is a little too much tinestered with the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty to said the times But, I repeat, there is not one solidary Representative cant of the Rocky Mountains; and that raightly host, numbering 1,600,000, which for so many years has stood as a vast breakwater against the winds and waves of the storms of rectionalism, and upor whose constituent element at least this country must seemuch depend, now in the midst of the great events which are throughing thick upon us, for all hope of preservation now and of restoration hereafter. Sir, is my man here insume enough to imagine for a request that in the midst of these scenes the great Sir, is any man here insuse enough to imagine for a moment that in the midst of these seemes the great Northern and great Western Democracy, so essential as element, and by far the most numerous element of the great Democralic party, which for so many years has moulded the points and controlled the destinies of this Republic—that a party which has given to the country some of the greatest and proudest of her some—that party which placed upon the stande books some of the most important acts of legislation, which have endured through all time—that uch a section of such a party is to be thus literally ignored, insulted and thrust aside as of no value? I tell you you mistake the character of the to be thus literally ignored, insulted and thrust uside as of no value? I tell you you mistake the character of the nien you have to deal with. We are in a minority now, indeed, at the ballot-box. We bow quietly to the popular will thus expressed. We are defeated, but not conquered; and he is a fool in the history of this world who thinks that in the midst of the stirring and revolutionary events which are upon us, sixteen hundred thousand men, born free and now the equals of their brethren—wen whose every pulse throbs with the spirit of Liberty—will tamely submit to be detailed to inferiority and reduced to political services. graded to inferiority and reduced to political servi-tude? Never, never, while there is but one man to strike a blow at the oppressor. Sir, we love this Union, and more than that, we obey the Constitumen, to represent a million and a half of free We are here to maintain the Constitution whice makes the Union, and to exact and to yield that equality of rights which makes the Constitution worth pre-rerving. That is our mission. We are ready, Sr, to do all, to suffer all, in this cause of, I thank God, our do in, to general, in this class of, I thank too, our common country. By no vote, or pledge, or act of ours, here or elecwhere, shall anything be done to impair, or defle, or everthrow this, the grandest temple of human literty ever ejected in any age; but we demand to worship at the very foot of the altar, and not, as ser-vents and inferiors, in the outer courts of the sanctuary. Sir, let me tell you that if this great polity of reconciliation and restoration is to go on, it is to this very army of concervative men that you are to look, at least for its consummation. I tell the gentleman from O'lo (Mr. Corwin), the Canirman of this committee, that if he would do anything effectively to exerct public sentiment in our common State. tually to correct public sentiment in our common State, it is to the two handred thousand men not in his own party, together with such others as he may be able to carry over with him, that he is to trust by the vindiparty, together with such others as he may be able to carry over with him, that he is to trust by the vindication of euch measures for any reconciliation and adjustment which his committee may propose, and this House and the Senate may adopt. And so it is in every Free State of this Union. And yet, Sir, that powerful minority reckoned by millions, including the country extending from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mounteins, made up of men by whose right hand this Government is to be defended, maintained, and restored, is as voiceless upon this committee as the sands upon the sens-shore. Can any good result from it so constituted? Ought any man to be compelled to serve upon such a Committee? I speak now for the moment as a Western man. I thank the gentleman from Florida cordially for the kindly sentiments to which he has given miterance. Sir, all the North-West have a deeper interest in the preservation of this Government as it is in its present form than any other section. Look at the map. Hemmed in, isolated, cut off from the semboard upon every side, a thousand miles and more from the mouth of the Mississippi, whose free navigation under the law of nations we demand and will have a covery cost, with public less as executions. seaboard upon every ride, a thousand miles and more from the month of the Mississippi, whose free navigation under the law of nations we demand and will have at every cost, with nothing less except our great inland seas, where are we to seek an outlet for our foreign communication? Here we have fifteen hurdred miles of Southern frontier, but a little narrow strip of seventy miles and less from Virginia to Mi riseip i Unicing us on the east, Ohio is the isthmus that connects the South with the British possessions. The Rocky Mountains separate us from the Pacific Coast—where is to be our outlet? What are we to do when you shall have broken up and destroyed this Government? Sir, we are seven States now, with fourteen Senators and fifty-one Representativer, and a population of nine millions. We have an empire equal, in area to the third of Europe, and we do not mean to be the dependency of, or a province either, of the East or South, nor yet an inferior or secondary power upon this continent; and if we cannot succeed in securing a maritime border upon other terms, then we will cleave our way to the sea coast with the sword. A nation of warriors, we may be a tribe of shepherd. And yet nearly one-half of the people of that vast entire, which so soon is to perform an important part in the affairs of this continent, is utterly ignored and excluded from this Committee. Meantime one hundred thousand votes, represented being upon the fourteen the substanting the filter of the people of the fourth of the search of the people of the post of the search of the people of the post of the post of the people of the pe Committee. Meantime one hundred thousand votes, represented here upon this floor by sixteen members, are silenced and disfranchised in its arrangement. Such is your Committee; and I cannot and will not vote to compel any man to serve upon it. Sir, the time is short, the danger is imminent, the malady is deep-seated and fast extending. Whatsoever is to be done, must be done at once, and it must be done thoroughly. Every remedy must go right straight home to the seat of the disease. Let us have no delay, no Convention, no miserable tem-porizing expedients, otherwise not the secession of a few States only, but the total and absolute disruption of this whole Government is inevitable. Sir, we are standing here this day acting in the eye of postericy

perform, and if we do not discharge them instantly and aright, not poppy nor mandoragons, nor all the drowsy sirus of the world, will medicine us to that sweet sleep which yesterday we owned. Sir, in the name of the Democracy of sixteen States of this Union, I protest against the arrangement of this Committee. My motives may be misinterpet now. Be it iso. Time will in a little while vindicate them. Mr. McCLERNAND (Dem., Ill.) in rising to speak, said he would not, at that time, touch upon the construction of the Committee, nor was it his intention enter upon the question of secession. "Suff for the day was the evil thereof." When that que came up, he would be prepared to define his views up it. Upon the question of recession be would only a that when it arose it would open up a troublous a fearful future. He was not one of those who thought that this Government could be dissolved by the consent of any of the contracting parties to it. Bound together, as they were by a common harguage, by common mountains and valleys, lakes, and rivers, it was only a civil war—a tremendous civil war such as the sun never shone upon, and such as never before deluged the earth with blood or descrated it with slaughter, that could do this. Then is more strength in the Government than people generally imagine. Granting that the Government itself was weak, it had a strength in the loyalty and patriousm of weak, it had a strength in the loyalty and patriotism of the people that would make it ensure foreve. The gentleman from Florida alluded to the construction of this committee, and had urged upon the notice of the House the exclusion of the North western and North ern Democracy from that committee as a reason why he should be excused from serving upon it. He thanked his friend from Florida from his heart for the motives which had prompted him in his generous manifestations, not withstanding that he could not agree with him that he ought to be excused from serving on with him that he ought to be excused from serving on the Committee, and, therefore, that he differed from his friend, Mr. Vallandigham. The very reason, indeed, as signed by the gentleman from Florids for claiming to be excused was the strongest reason that could be arried why he should serve upon it. He ought to re-vaise or these but he might use is in controlling that main on it so that he might as is in controlling that families which had driven the country to its pre-cut perilons condition. This Committee was called for by the perilous condition of the country, and was deby the perilous condition of the country, and was de-signed to combine influences from every political or-ganization in favor of settling the questions which now agitate and distract the public mind. Assuming this to be so, he was surprised and amazed that the cusive Democracy of the North should be excluded from all representation in that Committee. Was this, Sir, from the fact that the Northern Democracy was misrepresented on this floor? Not so, for it was represented by some 25 members, any one of whom was worthy of a place upon that Committee, cawhom was worthy of a place upon that Committee, ca-pable of assisting in its deliberations, and of bringing the questions at resuction successful termination. Why, then, he would again ask, was the North and North-western Democracy left unrepresented on that Commit-tee! It was not because they were insignificant in non-hers or in influence. No, Sir, but it was on account of ing surrender of official dignity to political intrivate, or in the hostility of the Republican party to the Democracy of the North? He could account for it in noo her way. The Conneittee was most unfairly organized. The Union party was represented by only three members, the Breckinriege by six, while the Republican party were represented by sixteen members on that Committee. It might be answered that California and Oregon are represented by Democrate, but, in the languages of the member of Olio (Mr. Vallandoham), he would say no transit to them for that, for those were wholly represented by Democrate only, and compliance with the resolution exceed a result the appointment of those members.

and we have solemn duties to the whole country to perform, and if we do not discharge them instantly and

level of the occasion, and, forgetting party projudices, not as Antericans or patriots in the interest and welfare of a connece country. Party hate, however, and the speils of office have been the mainspring of the action of the Republican party. And whence is the source of this hostifity to the Democracie party? It arises from the fact that the Democracy has resisted the approprious of the Anti-Slavery party upon the rights and privileges of the South, guaranteed by the Constitution. Under these circumstances it was no worder that their friends at the South were auxiliant to flee the explications to deep the still the south were auxiliant to flee the explications to deep the friends at the South were auxiliant to flee the explications to describe the result of the still day by describing their friends. worder that their friend's at the South were auxious to flee the evil day by deserting their friends at the North. But the South would not desert them. He would not befieve that the gallant sons of the South would desert these friends is extremity. They would not leave them to suffer the whole penalty which would be afflicted upon those who would be left to stand in the position of the Democratic party. World gallant Kentucky desert the mil Not neither would Tennessee, nor Missouri, nor Muryland. These gallant border States would not leave them to suffer at the hands of a triumphent and dominant foe. They would fight the battle out mader the Constitution, and if the South could not obtain their rights wishin the Union, they would only have to rock them out of it. He begged of them, however, to meet each other in a conciliatory spirit, and let concessions from one to the begged of them, however, to meet each other in a concidiatory spirit, and let concersions from one to the other heal up the wound which at present readdless of deeply. Let them hasten the work of conciliation before it was too late, and, asting upon the principles of justice and patriotism, do whatever was necessary to recure to the South Nerconstitutional guaranties. Let them do that, and it seemed to him as clear as noonday that they would settle forever this distracting question of Slavery. He had confidence in his friend from Virginia, the mover of this Committee, in his purity of character and it interestedness of purpose, and as far as the Committee was personally composed he had nothing to say against any of the members of it. He hoped their effects would bring peace to the country.

Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.) proceeded to show that every instinct, thought and purpo e of the Crty of New-York is unitional, patriotic, and American. In the name of such a people, with such a record as he had presented, he ventured to appeal, to all sides of the House, for the moderation and devotion to duty which had always characterized them. One of the greatest dancers of the day is that the country does not understand the extent of the prelim which we are placed. The country has been filled with delusions, which, even now, present themselves. One of the delusions is that dismaion can be prevented by force; that the Union can by revolution be brought to the verge of destruction, yet, at the last, that the strong arm of power can stay the work. On the call for force, come ciliatory spirit, and let concessions from one to th

Union can be prevented by force; that the Union can by revolution be brought to the verge of destruction, yet, at the last, that the strong arm of power can stay the work. On the call for force, come whence it may, no man would pass the frontier of the City of New-York to wage war against a State, which, through its constituted authority, should for its rights, interests and honor, seek safety in a separate existence. The Union can be made perpetual by justice, but not by force, and if these truths were engraved on the hearts of the people of the North and the Enst and the West, all would be well. Until these truths are recognized there cannot be peace. He (Mr. Sickles), and zo did the City of New-York believe, that the power to deal with this question rest alone on the Republican party, who have just achieved, through the recent election, the patronage and power of the Federal Government, and who centrel the legislation of the Northern States. Let these Legislatares spesdily be convened, and see in what manner they are prepared to deal with this who centrel the legislation of the Northern States. Let there Legislatares speedily be convened, and see in what manner they are prepared to deal with this question. The cause of the present evils is disobeticence to the obligations of the Constitution, clinging to which, as an article of faith, we would have peace again. If there is not conscience to render a faithful compliance with the present Constitution, is it to be expected it can be patched up with better effect by Giddings, Seward, and Sumner? He despaired if there was in the North, East, and West, a conscience that would have more reverence for a work of this kind than for that of the heroic fathers of the Republic. Why does not the President elect speak? If Mr. Lincelm would give notice to all applicants for office that he will not entertain any applications from those in favor of Personal Liberty bills, and against the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, we would not hear the word Slavery among prominent Republicans, for the next four years. The City of New-York will cling to the Union while a single hope is left; but when there is no longer a Union, proud as she is of her or inten as a metropolia, ready to banish sectional prejudices, and willing to contribute all in her power to maintain her bonor at home and abroad, when there is no longer a Union, she will never consent to be an appropriate or slave of a Puritan province. She will o longer a Union, she will never consent to be an an

no longer a Union, she will never consent to be an appendage or slave of a Puritan province. She will assert her own independence. There is no sympathy now between the City and State of New-York, nor has there been for years. She will open her free port to the commerce of the world.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said it was not his purpose to engage in a debate, but to report a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Consent being given, the bill was read. It authorizes the President to issue Treasury netes for such sums as the exigencies of the public service require, not exceeding \$10,000,000, of denominations not less than \$100, to be redeemed at the expiration of a year, bearing interest not to exceed six per centum, for the rayment and redemption of which the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged.

The bill authorizes the President to borrow from time to time money to redeem the same. The notes

debt is projected.

The receipts for the current quarter have fallen short several millions, and it is probable that during the remaining three-fourths of the year there will be a deficiency of ten to fineen millions. We have been three years living on credit, and ought to preserve the credit of the Government by the means now proposed or change the revenue laws. This will not, according to appearances, be the last loan bill. Its provision-are smillar to the act of 1857.

are similar to the act of 1857.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dem. Ga.) proposed several amendments, one of which specifically pledges the public lands for the payment and redemption of the debt. He was of opinion that there could be no agreement between the North and the South. It was therefore be duty of the Southern members to ask their frien that the public lands be set apart for the payment of the debt. They, of the South, did not desire any of rething States to be oppressed with their quots of the public debt, so long as any agent of the original States held any of the assets.

Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.) opposed pledging the public lands, and maintained as Leratofore, in the language of Jackson, they should not be regarded as a source of

Mr. HOUSTON (Dem., Ala.) did not regard this an each ent as excential. If there should unfortunately be a disruption, in all likelihood there would of recessity be a negotiation concerning the portion of debt falling on the screding States. As a matter of course the assets would be divided equally with the

The amendments were rejected-that pledging the

The amendments were rejected—that ads, 75 against 194. The till resect in the form reported. MORRIS (Dem., Ill.) endeavored to introduce a resolution dedicatory of devotion to the Union, &c. Questions of order were raised, and it could not be done

Life a notion to excuse Mr. Hawkins from service on he Select Committee was pending. Without further action thereon the House adjourned.

# From Washington.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860. The President has just been assured from an author-source that the authorities of South Carolian will ske possible and the control of South Carolian will the source that the authorities of South Carolian will make no resistance either to the collection of duties or to the possession of the forts guarding Charleston harbor during the remainder of his administration.

There now seems no doubt that Mr. Coob has resigned the Secretaryakip of the Tremany. His friends may he will repair to Georgia on Thursday, he being a canteldate for member of the State Convention, to assemble on the 7th of January. He did not attend the

sen ble on the 7th of January. He did not attend the

# The Utah Legislature.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 19, 1860.

A correspondent of The Republicans, at Salt Laho.
City, 16th ult., announces that the Figh Legislature met in special session on the 12th, for the purposs of assigning by law to the Federal Judges respective Judicial Eistrices: appointing the time of holding the Courts of the Territory, and providing necessary mods. The Legisla ure made no provision for the funds. The Governor referred to approve of the bill, and the session broke up. The Federal officers have petitizeed the Councis more of Indian Affairs for treaties with the Indian tribes of Units. Indian tribes of Utah.

# Fatal Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

As the 8 o'clock New Jersey Central train fro New-York was coming in at the Market-tree this morning a man named Wm. Shangler, a black on ith, residing at Rahway, in attempting to get o board the care, was dashed against the gate-post, and almost instantly hitted. Decensed was need about 35, and is east to have left a large family of children.

The Schooner J. Lansing Burned. colorion recessibated the appointment of those memors to the Committee. In view of the politic and danger to the Committee, the politic management that 3 Jacksonville, rla., Saturday, Dat. 8, 1869. The achester J. Latering, for New-York, with tur-penting and resin, was burned on the 5th lost.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

THE PERM DEPTENDENCE OF THE PERMS.

The California Poey Express passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, and left the following to be telegraphed to the Associated Press: SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28-3 p. m.

Full election returns are received from every county in the State. The total vote is 119,577. Lincoln re-ceived 38,702; Donglas, 38,060; Breckinridge, 34,041 Fell. 8,794. Notwithstanding this great vote, it i sinted that the new concus gives the State only about 00,000 population, showing conclusively that the Cases ager to have not faithfully performed their work.

Gen. Johna Diz died in Sza Francisco on the 25th.
The suits of the United States against Beverly C.
Sanders, and the same against Augustine Hare sethus
-the fermer charged with defidention in 1352 while
Collector of the port of San Francisco; the latter
charged with embezzling in 1857 in the refining departwent of the San Francisco Mint-have both been dis-mised, the District-Attorney entering nolle prosequi. Aride from these few items there is absolutely no

Aride from these few items there is hosomery no new.

Arrived Nov. 29 steamer Cortex from Panama, ship Endeavor new New York.

Softed Nov. 27 ship Elack Prince for New York.

Constructed—The inarket continues with little of consequence done since the last report. Scoan—Sales of 30 labds, Mucovodo at meetica at Pc. and 24 labds. Porto Rico at 92 cc.

The market closer beavy and drooping. Sales of 20 bids, patent covered Hums at about 3s. 8d. 24s. 4 100 lb. The general tenderey for all articles is uneavorable, though Caudles are brisk and well-austraised. Butter via the lathmin Dec., with limited sales. In domestic produce a good business is doing at unchanged rates.

### From Mexico.

NEW-OBLEANS, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860. The stenmship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz 7th inst. The advices from the capital are to the Ath ult. The Liberals were completely investing the City of Mexico. Distress from scarcity of food and water was very great. The main army had not come up.

The extraordinary from Mexico 3d inst. had not ar rived at Vera Cruz. It was believed that it would bring news of the repulse of the Liberals, or their capture of the capital. Mr. McLane and the United States Legation were to

return home by the next steamer.

The French Minister advises Miramon to capitulate.

## From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860. The steamship Bienville brings Havana advices of the 7th inst.

Sugars were dull at 9, 29 lc.; sales for No. 12. The gathering of the new crop was proceeding admirably. Freights dull.

Money very tight. Sterling Exchange 15 premium New-York Sight Exchange 34 premium

The steamship Empire City bas arrived from Havana. News anticipated.

The steamship Arizona has arrived from Brazos with \$195,000 in treasure.

#### The Burch Case-A Verdict. CHICAGO, Monday, Doc. 10, 1860,

Mr. Van Arman for the complainant concluded his argument at noon to-day, having spoken pine hours. The Court then adjourned until 2 p. m. On opening the afternoon session the Judge read

written instructions in behalf of both sides, 42 in all, and submitted the case at 3 o'clock. The Jury was out an hour and a half, and returned

with a verdict in favor of Mrs. Burch. The verdict was received with demonstrations of en-

thusiasm, which spread rapidly through the village. Counsel for the defense made a motion for the custody of the children and alimony. The Court then admined. The trial has occupied nineteen days.

The news reached here at 7 o'clock, and was received with great rejoicings by the friends of Mrs. Eureb. One hundred rockets were fired from the roof of the Tremont House.

## Eurning of Steamer Flying Cloud. MEMPHIS, Monday, Dec. 19, 1860. The steamer Flying Cloud from St. Louis for New-

Orleans, was burned to the water's edge last night.

Mayor of Worcester to-day.

Seigent, Republican, was chosen Mayor of Lowell.

Newburyport elected Moses Davenport, Union candidate, over Elder Fike, Republican.

# Destructive Fire.

St. John, N. B., Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

A fire broke out on Friday morning in the stores owned and occupied by Burke & Noonan, at Chatlam, Minimachi, which completely destroyed their building, and buildings occupied by Griffins & Barns, Bysons, and others, burring all the block in that direction except the corner building belowing to Men. rection except the corner building beloaging to Mr. Quirton. Great fears were felt that the whole town would be destroyed, and the fire was only arrested by charge of wind. Messrs. Burke & Noonan lost all their ricek, but are said to be fully insured. There is also insurance on the other property.

Loss of the Schooner Mary J. Hoyt. Bostos, Monday, Dac. 10, 1860. The bark Cel. Ledyard has arrived here from Apalachicks. She reports Dec. 6, latitude 40.23, longtitude 70 (3, fell in with the schooner Mary J. Hoyt, from New-York for Cette; took off the captain and crew.

MURDER IN NEW-BRUNSWICK .- On Saturday even-

ng considerable excitement was caused in New-Bruns wick by the bold and daring murder of Samuel Hall, a boy of 16, who was a clerk in the grocery store of Joln Rodan, in Burnet street. It appears that a boy, by the name of Henry Dow, who has been selling pictures around the city for two weeks past, and who says he belongs in New-York, came into Rodan's store on Saturday evening about dusk, and continued there sitting near the stove, which is in the rear of the store. Shortly after 7 o'clack, Mr. Rodan left the store and went up stairs to tea, leaving the boys there; Dow in the rear, sitting behind the stove and Hall in the frant part of the store. He had been absent but a faw minutes when he heard the report of a pistol and a cry of "raurder." Ha immediataly ran down stairs and met the boy Half at the rear door, who said that he was shot. He carried the boy up stairs with the agaist anso of Capt. Tide, where he expired in a few minutes previous to which he said that it was the picture boy that had shot bim. The boy Dow immediately ran up the street, and was arrested some time afterward at the the number was crampt be surmised unless it was for the juryeas of robbory. The Coroner's Jury on Sanday were of the opinion that Dow committed the crime and he was hold for wind.

THE ARAGO OFF CAPE RACE.- The step mship Arago, which left this port on Saturday last for Southampten and Havre, is to call off Cape Race, and will, if resible, be boarded by the Associated Press news vielt. The Arago will be one at the Care at noon of Wednesday, and disjutches for Europe to be forwarded by her should be sent to-day (Tuesday), through Mr. Stoker's agency, No. 7 Broad street, New-York. POSTAGE TO NICATAGUA. The single rate of postage

pen letters addressed to any part of Nicaragea upon Le Pacific slope, via Panama, is 20 cents, prepaymen equired, being in full to destination, except the local stage. Ten single rate of postage (United States an British) tapon betters saidressed to San Juan Del Nart or other places on the Gulf count of Nicaragon, is it contains beretofore, prepayment regioned.

MURDER IN ALBANY STREET.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER IN CUSTODY. Last evening Coroner Schirmer was notified to in-

vertigate the circumstances attending the death of Henry Benatus, a German sailor, 28 years of age, who expired in one of the cells of the First Ward Station-House on Sunday morning. The Coroner ordered a post-mercen examination of the body of deceased, which disclo- d an extensive fracture of the skull, and several contusio, 'is about the arms and chest,

It appears that on Saturday night, Officer O'Donnell of the First Ward, while patrolling his best, found a man, apparently intox icated, lying upon the sidewalk in Alluny street, near Washington. The officer endeavored to rouse the man from his secreting drunken stoper, but failing to do so the procured assistance and cenveyed him to the Statio, "-House, where he was placed in a cell on a charge of intoxication.

On Sunday morning the doorm, n repaired to the cells o let out the prisoners when he found the man in quesion lying dead upon the floor, and it was not until then but any suspicion was entertained that he was otherrice than intoxicated.

Capt. Silvey inmediately diseatched several of his men to investigate the matter. A boy 9 years of age, named James Airey was found, who etated that he enw the deceased, whose name is Henry Benntus, engreed in a scaffle with Philip Collins, the proprietor of a groupery at So. 11 Abany street. He saw Collins strike Benatus over the head with a club and then drag him into the street. He saw Ben aus and another man in the store near the bar.

Subsequently a man named Heavy Smith, also a callor, appeared at the let Ward Station House and inquired for Benntus and as to what had been done with him. When told that Bennaius was dead, he stated that on Saturday, in company with the decemed, he went into the store of Collins, when they both look a drink. Some dispute arose between Berattus and Collins in regard to rayment, when, without cause or prov ocition, the latter obtained a clab from behind his counter and struck the former a violent blow therewith over the Head, knocking him down: Fearing for his own life bernn away leaving his companion at the mercy of Collins.

Upon this evidence, Collins, his wife, and other or cupants of the house were taken in custody and locked up in the First Ward Station-House, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The boy Airey and the timeny of both is straightforward in regard to the brutal attack made upon the deceased. Dr. Weltje, who made the post mortem, is prepared to testify that the death of Benatus was canced by the extensive fracture of his skull.

## THE KANSAS PAMINE.

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING TO ATO THE STARVING.

The undersigned, in view of the now unquestioned fact that thousands of the people of Kansas are suffering from FAMINE, deem it but humane and Christian that some immediate steps be taken to afford relief tothe famishing settlers of that unfortunate Territory. From testimony of the most trustworthy character, it appears that not less than 30,000 of the inhabitants of Kansas are suffering for necessary food and clothing, many of whom must inevitably perish during the coming Winter unless they shall receive assistance from

In view of these facts, the undersigned unite in a call for a public meeting, to be hold at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday, the 12th day of December, at 7 o'clock p. m., to consider what action shall be taken in th

premises. Wm. C. Fryant, Luther Pradish. Williams, C. A. Dana.

C. A. Dana.

C. H. Marshall,

Wilcon G. Hunt,

Hiran F etchum,

Paniel Drew.

Henry C. Bowen,

Peter Corper.

John E. Williams,

Echert T. Haws,

Echrit F. Haws,

Echrit F. Haws,

Echrit W. Edilott,

W. C. Church,

C. A. Dana.

C. H. Marshall,

W. W. Sent B. Hunt,

George S. Robbits,

George S. Robbits

THE FAMINE FUND FOR KANSAS. than \$100, to be redeemed at the expiration of a year, bearing interest not to exceed six per centum, for the payment and redemption of which the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged.

The bill authorizes the President to borrow from time to time morely to redeem the same. The notes are to be received in payment of all debts, taxes, &c.

The operation of the bill is limited to the list of January, P.65.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the bill was to meet the temporary demands of the treasury, which was not now able even to pay the salaries of members of Congress. Last week, the revenue fell short a quarter far million. No increase of the Treasury debt is projected.

The congress of the current quarter have fallen and the congress of the treasury debt is projected.

The congress of the treasury debt is p THIRD ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY MR. HYATT. THIRD ACKNOWLI BUBLES.

Loc & Times's sale of Banum's tickets.

Sun's sale of Earnam's tickets (which includes 50 cents

"from a little boy").

Check from The Winds, contributed by John P. Ford,
e.g., one of its stockholder.

N. Y. TRUESE'S check for the following sums, via:

Samuel Eowies of The Republican Office, Spring.

10 45

JOHN BROWN PRAYER-MR ETING.

A prayer-meeting was held last zvon ing in the Lec-

ure room of Dr. Cheever's Church, in commemoration

of the Life and Death of John Drove a. The movers in the meeting apprehended a rios, and applied to the Superintendent of Police for protest tion. But it was very quiet; there were but 34 per sons precent in all. Offiver Johnson occupied the dusk and directed the ex-ercises; Dr. McCuno Smith intest need a black woman who had rande eight visits to the South and brought back 43 slaves into freedom, if ey called her Moses; she was as black so black could , be. Mr. Andrews of Lecemotive-house, whose 'ce had applied for the privi- Illinois could not pray for a penceable dissolution of lege of remaining over night. What the motive for the Union; there was no boy e of it; it must come in blood. A year ago he liver , in the South; be was well acquainted with Slavery; i.t was too great a sin to be expirited except in blood. He had told Southern men that he believed that Je' an Brown was a man of God. He had been surprised to find the clergy in the South the most realous ad ocates of Slavery. These were perilous times: Sinv ery would not die in thie country without a final all at to overthrow freedom of speech and of the press. The meeting was continued until a late hour. One man said that be had heard a Judge in this city say, " Although I voted for Lincoln, yet I am no Abolitien' st, and I would head a mob to pull down. THE TRIBE NE office and Beccher's Church." Most of the speak ers gave details of their perroual acquiratance with Jo', in Brown. The formation of a party of Emansignification in opposition to the Republican party was

> LAYER FROM JAMASCA,-- By the sile aniship Zulu, we bave Kingdon (Janu) papers to Your 29, helpive.